

47  
FORTY-SECOND

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

# HOUSE OF REFUGE

WITH THE

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE TREASURER, THE ANNUAL  
REPORTS OF THE SUPERINTENDENTS, &c.



PHILADELPHIA:

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1870.

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# Officers and Managers for 1870.

*President*—JAMES J. BARCLAY.

*Vice-Presidents*—{ JOHN M. OGDEN,  
JOHN FARNUM.

*Treasurer*—HENRY PERKINS.

*Secretary*—WILLIAM S. PEROT.

## MANAGERS.

JAMES J. BARCLAY, *Chairman*.  
JOHN M. OGDEN, *Asst. Chairman*.

FREDERICK COLLINS, *Secretary*  
GEORGE M. TROUTMAN, *Asst. Secretary*.

John Robbins,  
Casper Wister, M.D.,  
George M. Troutman,  
Arthur G. Coffin,  
Nathaniel B. Browne,  
Thomas A. Budd,  
Isaac R. Smith,  
John Welsh,  
Evans Rogers,

D. H. Agnew, M.D.,  
Gavin H. Woodward,  
Charles Wheeler,  
Charles E. Haven,  
Charles Ellis,  
Alfred M. Collins,  
J. Pringle Jones,  
of Berks County,  
Rev. Albert Barnes.

John L. Atlee, M.D.,  
of Lancaster County.  
J. J. Woodward,  
Frederick Collins,  
T. Charlton Henry,  
James S. Whitney,  
Samuel R. Shipley,  
William Neal,  
Oliver Evans.

*Counsellors*—Henry J. Williams, William M. Meredith, Thomas A. Budd.

*Solicitor*—James J. Barclay.

*Physicians*—Alfred M. Slocum, M. D., James F. Wilson, M. D.

## Ladies' Committee.

Mrs. Eliza S. Jones,  
Mrs. Hetty M. Newkirk,  
Mrs. Elizabeth Dawson,  
Mrs. Emily A. Bacon,  
Mrs. Ann Earp,

Mrs. Maria Bispham,  
Mrs. Ann Eliza Budd,  
Mrs. Henrietta Troth,  
Mrs. Maria S. Hacker,

Mrs. Annie L. Lowry,  
Miss Ann Margaret Herneisen.  
Miss Emily Stevenson,  
Mrs. Hannah B. Toland.

## WHITE DEPARTMENT.

*Superintendent*—Jesse K. McKeever.

*Assistant Superintendent and Teacher of Boys' School*—Milton L. Brosius.

*Assistant Teachers of Boys' School*—{ Henry Mulholland,  
John Walk,  
Samuel M. Hixson,  
James E. Hughes,  
Eliza English,

*Prefect*—Joseph Biggerstaff.

*Matron*—Eliza Plowman.

*Assistant Matron*—Sarah Ann Fitzsimmons.

*Teacher of Girls' School*—Hessy R. Miller.

*Assistant Teacher of Girls' School*—Sarah Rowell.

*Engineer*—Hugh McMahon.

*Assistant Engineer*—George Wilday.

*Nurse*—Maria Keogh.

*Gate-keeper*—John Spratt.

## COLORED DEPARTMENT.

*Superintendent*—J. Hood Laverty.

*Assistant Superintendent and Teacher of Boys' School*—J. Ralph Brown.

*Assistant Teacher of Boys' School*—J. S. Hamilton.

*Matron*—Abby A. Pinchin.

*Assistant Matron and Teacher of Girls' School*—E. A. Young.

*Assistant Teacher of Girls' School*—M. A. Cox.

*Engineer and Gate-keeper*—Edward Owens.

HARVEY R. SUMMERS, AGENT AND BOOK-KEEPER,  
OFFICE, NORTH-EAST CORNER OF ARCH AND SEVENTH STREETS,  
WHERE APPLICATIONS FOR APPRENTICES CAN BE MADE.

# STANDING COMMITTEES,

APPOINTED BY THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

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## COMMITTEE ON DISCIPLINE AND ECONOMY.

James J. Barclay,  
John M. Ogden,

Thomas A. Budd,  
Henry Perkins,

Albert Barnes,  
Charles E. Haven.

## INDENTURING COMMITTEE.

John M. Ogden,  
Charles E. Haven,  
John Welsh,

Evans Rogers,  
Charles Ellis,

Alfred M. Collins,  
Charles Wheeler.

## COMMITTEE ON SCHOOLS.

Thomas A. Budd,  
Henry Perkins,  
Arthur G. Coffin,

William S. Perot,  
George M. Troutman,  
Albert Barnes,

Frederick Collins,  
James S. Whitney.

## COMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT.

John M. Ogden,  
Isaac R. Smith,  
Gavin H. Woodward,

J. J. Woodward,  
Charles E. Haven,  
Oliver Evans,

Samuel R. Shipley,  
William Neal.

## COMMITTEE ON BUILDINGS AND REPAIRS.

John M. Ogden,  
John Robbins,

James J. Barclay,  
Isaac R. Smith,

John Welsh.

## COMMITTEE ON GARDENS AND GROUNDS.

Albert Barnes,

George M. Troutman,

Frederick Collins.

## COMMITTEE ON CHAPELS.

James J. Barclay,  
Arthur G. Coffin,  
Henry Perkins,

Thomas A. Budd,  
John Welsh,  
Charles Wheeler,

Alfred M. Collins,  
T. Charlton Henry.

## COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

Henry Perkins,  
Evans Rogers,

John Welsh,

George M. Troutman.

## PURCHASING AND AUDITING COMMITTEE.

Charles E. Haven,  
John M. Ogden,

Henry Perkins,  
William S. Perot,

J. J. Woodward,  
John Farnum.

# ANNUAL REPORT.

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TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA; TO THE SELECT AND COMMON COUNCILS OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA; TO THE BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES; AND TO THE CONTRIBUTORS TO THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.

The Board of Managers respectfully submit their report for the year 1869.

On the first day of January last, there were in the house 651 inmates, to wit:

In the White Department,	430	boys,	95	girls,	total	525
Admitted during the year, -	209	"	55	"	"	264
Discharged, - - -	315	"	58	"	"	373
Remaining on January 1, 1870,	324	"	92	"	"	416

  

In the Colored Department, -	85	"	41	"	"	126
Admitted during the year, -	48	"	23	"	"	71
Discharged, - - -	52	"	14	"	"	66
Remaining on January 1, 1870,	85	"	38	"	"	123

The radical change that has taken place in the apprenticeship system, has increased the difficulty in placing the inmates in situations to learn trades. Those who desire to become agriculturalists, are placed with respectable farmers.

The inmates have in general, enjoyed excellent health. Two deaths occurred in the White Department, and one in the Colored. All from consumption.

There is little variety to be expected in a well regulated family. It is the endeavor of the Managers, to have their wards well instructed in the elementary branches of a good English education, to inculcate in them habits of order and industry, but above all, to implant in their youthful minds the great principles of Christianity, and to train them to be useful and virtuous citizens.

The Board endeavors to make the House a pleasant home for the inmates. They are provided with a wholesome diet, and comfortable clothing and bedding. Their dormitories are well lighted and ventilated. In case of sickness they are placed in admirable infirmaries, and are attended by skilful physicians and experienced nurses. In the workshops their tasks are suited to their years and capacity; opportunity is afforded them for healthful exercise and recreation in the play grounds.

There are services in the Chapels twice on Sunday, and family worship every morning and evening.

Anxious to improve the condition of the House, the Managers appointed a committee to examine other institutions, and to suggest any improvements which, in the opinion of the Committee, might advantageously be introduced into this establishment.

The committee visited several prominent reformatory schools, and will shortly communicate to the Board the result of their labors.

In their last report, the Board adverted to the imperious necessity of providing additional accommodations for the inmates, and stated that the Councils of the city of Philadelphia, had generously presented the Refuge with a lot on the west side of Twenty-second street, between Poplar street and Girard

avenue, and adjoining a lot belonging to the Refuge. On this site it has been determined to erect suitable buildings for the accommodation of the white girls. Plans and estimates are now in a course of preparation, and it is expected that arrangements will be made for the commencement of the building early in April.

It is hoped that the Commonwealth will lend her fostering aid in carrying out this benevolent measure.

When these buildings shall be completed, the Board will be enabled far more judiciously to classify the inmates, and secure a larger number of reformatations.

Occasionally persons are sent to the House, who, after careful examination and inquiry, are found to have been so long in the commission of crime, as to be unsuitable associates for the other inmates, and whose influence would be highly pernicious. Such persons the Managers have, from a sense of justice to their wards, been obliged to decline receiving.

The report of the Treasurer exhibits the fiscal condition of the Institution.

Those of the Superintendents, afford much interesting information and valuable details.

To the Reverend Clergy, and other friends, who impart religious instruction in the chapel, the Board tender their cordial acknowledgments.

To the Superintendents and Teachers of the Sunday Schools, the thanks of the Managers are presented.

The Board lament the deaths of two valued colleagues.

Daniel L. Collier died on the 30th of March last. Mr. Collier was born at Litchfield, on the 15th of January, 1796. In 1818, was admitted to the bar at Steubenville, Ohio, where he soon attained eminence in his profession. In 1857 he became an inhabitant of this city, where he resided until his death.



He soon became interested in our charities, and was chosen a Manager of the House of Refuge, in 1859, and continued actively engaged in promoting its usefulness until shortly before his demise, when declining health deprived the Institution of his useful labors.

Mr. Collier was highly intelligent, energetic, and warm-hearted. By the kindliness of his manners and his high principles, he justly enjoyed the respect and esteem of his associates.

John W. Claghorn was born on the 25th day of August, 1789, at Rochester, Massachusetts. In the year 1811, he removed to Philadelphia, and entered extensively into mercantile business, and was for many years a member of the well-known firm of Myers & Claghorn. He gave a large portion of his time to benevolent objects. He served as a volunteer in the war of 1812. In 1841, he was elected a Manager of the House of Refuge, and took an active part in its management. He was for many years a member of the Indenturing and Chapel Committees, which situations he filled at the time of his death. It was principally owing to his efforts that the Northern Home for Friendless Children was established, and he was chosen its first Treasurer, and continued in that office until his death. His devoted services to this Institution were invaluable.

He was also one of the founders, and a Director of the Merchants' Fund, and for a long time Treasurer of the Pennsylvania Bible Society.

His benevolence was not confined to public institutions; he was liberal in his acts of private beneficence. His intercourse with his fellow-citizens, was always courteous, and won for him their respect and esteem.

He died in this city, on the 17th of October, 1869, in the eighty-first year of his age. The memory of these virtuous and amiable men will long be cherished, and their example cannot



fail to encourage those who are yet left, to a faithful discharge of their duties.

Commending the Institution to the favor of an enlightened people and government, and invoking the Divine Blessing upon it, the Managers surrender their trust into the hands of the contributors.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES J. BARCLAY,  
*President.*

Attest :—JOHN BIDDLE,  
*Secretary.*

December 31, 1869.

HOUSE OF REFUGE, *in account with* HENRY PERKINS, *Treasurer.*

## DR.

1869.

December 31.	To cash paid orders of the Board of Managers for maintenance of the White Department, - -	\$67,110 47	
	Colored Department, - -	20,572 20	
		<hr/>	\$87,682 67
	Balance of Loan Account paid, - - -	-	1,850 00
	in bank, - - -	- - -	250 85
			<hr/>
			<u>\$89,783 52</u>

## CR.

1869.

January 1.	By cash balance of old account, per last report, -	\$2,161 05	
	received from Warrants on the City and State Treasuries, under appropriations for the support of the Institution for 1868 and 1869, - - - -	-	62,500 00
Dec'r 31.	By cash from labor of inmates:		
	White Department, 1869, \$20,135 60		
	" " 1868, 1,392 08		
		<hr/>	\$21,527 68
	Colored Department, 1869, \$2,699 58		
	" " 1868, 115 95		
		<hr/>	2,815 53
			<hr/>
			24,343 21
	By cash sale of old material, &c., White Department, - - -	\$464 72	
	sale of old material, &c., Colored Department, - - -	314 54	
		<hr/>	779 26
			<hr/>
			<u>\$89,783 52</u>

The above account has been examined and found correct.

JOHN M. OGDEN,

A. M. COLLINS,

*Committee.*

Philadelphia, January 10, 1870.

# REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE WHITE DEPARTMENT.

*To the Managers of the House of Refuge :*

The Superintendent of the White Department respectfully reports that the number admitted and discharged from January 1st, 1869, to January 1st, 1870, is as follows :

	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Committed by Magistrates of Philadelphia, . . .	120	88	158
“ Courts of Philadelphia County, . . .	25	1	26
“ “ Lebanon “ . . .	2		2
“ “ Northampton “ . . .	4	2	6
“ “ Luzerne “ . . .	2	1	3
“ “ Bucks “ . . .	4		4
“ “ Susquehanna “ . . .	1		1
“ “ Berks “ . . .	1		1
“ “ Montgomery “ . . .	5		5
“ “ Lehigh “ . . .	1		1
“ “ Chester “ . . .	4		4
“ “ Lancaster “ . . .	5	3	8
“ “ Dauphin “ . . .	3		3
“ “ Columbia “ . . .	1		1
“ “ Carbon “ . . .	1		1
“ “ Schuylkill “ . . .	1	1	2
“ “ Cumberland “ . . .	3		3
“ “ Lycoming “ . . .	1		1
“ “ Montour “ . . .	2		2
“ “ Delaware “ . . .	1	1	2
Returned having been indentured, . . .	12	8	20
Returned voluntarily, . . .	10		10
	<hr/> 203	<hr/> 55	<hr/> 258

## DISCHARGED.

	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
By Indenture, . . . . .	92	18	110
Returned to friends, . . . . .	154	32	186
Examining Judges, . . . . .	8	1	9
Returned to Court, . . . . .	19		19
By order of Court, . . . . .	4		4
Died, . . . . .	2		2
Discharged, . . . . .	36	7	43
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	315	58	373
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Remaining in the Institution January 1, 1870,	324	92	416

152 were committed on complaint—and by request of their parents or nearest friends—namely, 113 boys and 39 girls.

Those admitted were born as follows:

In the city or county of Philadelphia, 151; in other counties of Pennsylvania, 71; New York, 2; New Jersey, 4; Delaware, 3; Massachusetts, 3; Louisiana, 1; Missouri, 1; Maryland, 2; Mississippi, 1; Virginia, 1; Ohio, 1; Ireland, 2; Germany, 3; France, 1; England, 2; Canada, 1; Unknown, 14. Total, 264.

113 were of American parentage; 71 Irish; 44 German; 12 English; 2 French; 1 Scotch; 21 Unknown. Total, 264.

Of the inmates, 26 had lost both parents previous to their admission into the House; 29 their mothers; 58 their fathers; in all, 113 had lost one or both parents by death.

The average age of boys when admitted, 14 years; girls 14½ years.

Average number of inmates through the year was 371 boys and 100 girls.

The greatest number of inmates at any one time was 439 boys and 101 girls.

The boys were indentured as follows:

To farmers 71; blacksmiths 4; butchers 2; printers 2; shoemakers 2; wheelwright 1; baker 1; clock-maker 1; bricklayer 1; clothier 1; lather 1; plumber 1; dairyman 1; express agent 1; boiler maker 1; tailor 1. Total, 92.

## WORK DONE BY BOYS.

Amount of labor in the brush shop,	-	-	-	\$4,109 13
“ “ shoe shop, No. 1	-	-	-	3,749 86
“ “ shoe shop No. 2,	-	-	-	3,188 64
“ “ shoe shop No. 3,	-	-	-	2,750 20
“ “ box shop No. 1,	-	-	-	2,774 66
“ “ box shop No. 2,	-	-	-	3,000 80
“ “ smith shop,	-	-	-	1,326 50
				<hr/>
				\$20,899 79
				<hr/>

## WORK DONE BY GIRLS.

Chemises,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	185
Girls' dresses,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	374
Pillow cases,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	333
Boys' shirts,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	807
Suspenders,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,030
Roller towels,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	110
Boys' aprons,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	312
Jackets,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,018
Pants,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,226
Towels,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	148
Officers' bolster cases,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
Officers' pillow cases,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
Officers' sheets,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
Officers' towels,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53
Childrens' sheets,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	273
Bed ticks,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85
Flannel skirt bodies,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
Flannel skirts,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	148
Girls' white aprons,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125
Girls' pink aprons,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95
Muslin skirts,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2

Pillows, - - - - -	45
Officers' beds, - - - - -	8
Bag for books, - - - - -	1
Carpet rags, (lbs.) - - - - -	398
House work, washing, ironing and mending.	

## EXPENDITURES OF WHITE DEPARTMENT FOR 1869.

Salaries, - - - - - \$8,871 54

*Provisions.*

Beef for officers' table,	6,034 lbs.,	\$726 09	
Beef for inmates, -	57,332 lbs.,	4,411 21	
Mutton and pork for			
inmates, - -	2,182 lbs.,	251 56	
Mutton, veal and pork,	1,209 lbs.,	239 49	
Ham and dried beef -	1,075 lbs.,	252 54	
Wheat flour, - -	170,851 lbs.,	6,866 93	
Corn meal, - -	14,175 lbs.,	357 08	
Rice and barley, -	1,431 lbs.,	128 93	
Beans, cabbage, onions, &c.,		905 33	
Potatoes, - - -	1,401 bus.,	864 85	
Turnips, - - -	226 bus.,	135 60	
Milk, - - -	8,615 qts.,	599 48	
Butter, - - -	938 lbs.,	520 56	
Marketing, - -		504 77	
Coffee, - - -	2,752 lbs.,	279 13	
Tea, - - -	156 lbs.,	142 15	
Sugar, - - -	2,193 lbs.,	323 97	
Cheese, - - -	130 lbs.,	32 22	
Molasses, - - -	2,849 galls.,	1,086 87	
Spices, - - -		57 29	
Hops and malt, -		18 00	
Lard - - -	435 lbs.,	88 35	
Salt, - - -	32 sacks,	93 33	
Vinegar, - - -	165 galls.,	44 85	
		<hr/>	18,930 58
Carried forward, - - - - -			\$27,802 12

Brought forward,	-	-	-	-	-	\$27,802 12
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*Clothing.*

Boys' clothing,	-	-	-	-	5,048 65	
Girls' clothing,	-	-	-	-	1,101 07	
Boys' shoes,	-	-	-	-	1,643 85	
Girls' shoes,	-	-	-	-	536 85	
Mending,	-	-	-	-	1,136 27	
Muslins,	-	-	-	-	783 60	
Combs, thread, &c.,	-	-	-	-	278 34	
					<hr/>	\$10,528 63

Furniture, brooms and bedding,	-				4,693 08	
Repairs and improvements,	-	-			10,479 25	
					<hr/>	15,172 33

*Fuel and Heating Apparatus.*

Coal,	-	-	-	-	526 tons,	2,931 27	
Pine wood,	-	-	-	-	7 cords,	73 50	
Tin work,	-	-	-	-		221 80	
					<hr/>		3,226 57

*For Light.*

Gas and oil,	-	-	-	-		1,265 35	
Candles,	-	-	-	-		21 25	
					<hr/>		1,286 60

*Cleansing.*

Cleansing house,	-	-	-	-		187 00	
Soap and soda,	-	-	-	-		429 03	
Starch,	-	-	-	-		15 36	
Lime and sand,	-	-	-	-		9 60	
					<hr/>		640 99

Carried forward,	-	-	-				\$58,657 24
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Brought forward, - - -	\$58,657 24
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*Other Expenses.*

Physicians' services, - - -	100 00	
Medicines and dentistry, - - -	357 02	
Bringing subjects, - - -	163 00	
Sending away subjects, - - -	21 55	
Water rent, - - - - -	200 00	
Postage, - - - - -	28 00	
Books and stationery, - - -	416 23	
Garden, - - - - -	14 65	
Car fare, - - - - -	19 00	
Funerals, - - - - -	19 50	
Sundries, - - - - -	111 86	
	<hr/>	1,450 81

EXPENSES OF BOTH THE WHITE AND COLORED  
DEPARTMENTS.

Salary of Agent, rent of office and Managers' room, - - -	\$1,380 00
Wages of Engineers, Bakers, Carpen- ter and Coachman, - - -	3,413 29
Printing Annual Report, paper, &c.,	207 24
Horse keeping, - - - - -	458 56
Repairing carriages, - - - -	119 58
Harness and repairs, - - - -	150 25
Sundries, - - - - -	1,285 43
	<hr/>
	\$7,014 35

Of the above expenses there is charge- able to the Colored Department, -	2,046 35
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And to the White Department, -	<hr/> 4,968 00
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Expenses of the White Department for 1869, -	<hr/> <hr/> \$65,076 05
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## BOYS' SCHOOL.

Number of boys in school, January 1, 1869,	-	-	416
“ admitted during the year,	-	-	181
“ discharged “ “ “	-	-	272
“ in school, December 31, 1869,	-	-	325
Average daily attendance,	-	-	347
“ time in House, of those discharged,	-	21 months.	
“ “ “ “ indentured,	-	25 “	

## ATTAINMENTS OF THOSE ADMITTED AND DISCHARGED.

					<i>When admitted.</i>	<i>When discharged.</i>
Could read well,	-	-	-	-	1	64
“ “ tolerably,	-	-	-	-	42	112
“ “ poorly,	-	-	-	-	71	77
“ “ monosyllables,	-	-	-	-	41	18
Knew alphabet only,	-	-	-	-	23	1
Did not know alphabet,	-	-	-	-	3	0
Total,	-	-	-	-	181	272
Could write well,	-	-	-	-	1	58
“ “ tolerably,	-	-	-	-	33	90
“ “ poorly,	-	-	-	-	55	90
“ “ name,	-	-	-	-	17	27
“ “ none,	.	-	-	-	75	7
Total,	-	-	-	-	181	272
Could cipher in fractions,	-	-	-	-	2	39
“ “ reduction,	-	-	-	-	8	64
“ “ primary rules,	-	-	-	-	37	75
“ “ multiplication,	.	-	-	-	12	38
“ “ subtraction,	-	-	-	-	11	17
“ “ addition,	-	-	-	-	23	16
“ “ none,	-	-	-	-	88	23
Total,	-	-	-	-	181	272

## GIRLS' SCHOOL.

Number of girls in school, January 1, 1869,	-	-	93
Admitted during the year, - - - -	-	-	52
Discharged " " " - - - -	-	-	55
Number in school, January 1, 1870,	-	-	90
Average attendance, - - - .	-	-	84

## ATTAINMENTS OF THOSE ADMITTED AND DISCHARGED.

	<i>When admitted.</i>	<i>When discharged.</i>
Could read fluently, - - - -	2	25
“ “ tolerably, - - - -	10	24
“ “ easy lessons, - - - -	27	6
“ spell in monosyllables, - - - -	11	0
Ignorant of the alphabet, - - - -	2	0
Total, - - - -	<hr/> 52	<hr/> 55
Could write well, - - - -	0	32
“ “ legibly, - - - -	20	22
“ “ name only, - - - -	17	1
“ “ none, - - - -	15	0
Total, - - - -	<hr/> 52	<hr/> 55
Could cipher in interest, - - - -	0	7
“ “ fractions, - - - -	0	10
“ “ compound numbers, - - - -	6	15
“ “ division, - - - -	8	10
“ “ multiplication, - - - -	3	8
“ “ subtraction, - - - -	3	4
“ “ addition, - - - -	4	0
Ignorant of arithmetic, - - - -	28	1
Total, - - - -	<hr/> 52	<hr/> 55

The expenses of 1839 are \$35,076 05. If \$8,339 98, expended for improvements of a permanent character, and \$1,925 85, for furniture, be taken from this, there is left for the current expenses of the year, \$54,760 12. The cost per capita is \$116 26. Deducting the earnings of the inmates, \$20,899 79, reduces it to \$71 89.

In the manufacture of shoes for women and children, a large number of our boys and girls are employed. The use of machinery has so divided the labor, that in a short time they become very skilful in the particular branch they are put at, and many of them, discharged during the year, are receiving liberal wages in the manufactories of the city.

The removal of the girls of this department, to the buildings to be erected for them on the lot of ground adjoining us, will afford a much better opportunity for classifying the boys—a measure of the greatest importance to them, and to the general discipline of the Institution.

When the girls are removed, the boys can be arranged in divisions, based upon character, not too large in number, and placed under the care and instruction of thoroughly competent persons, whose success will be estimated by the improvement, both morally and intellectually, attendant upon their labors.

By this division into small groups, upon a moral basis, there would be a proper supervision, an intimate acquaintance with the peculiarities of each individual case, and a preventive of the evil effects arising from a large promiscuous association.

During the year we were visited by many of our former inmates. As some of these visits were of an especially interesting character, it is thought proper to allude briefly to several of them in this report.

D. S. was indentured to a farmer in Illinois, in 1858. He served out his time faithfully with the exception of eighteen months. The remainder of the time was given him, so that he

might earn wages for himself, as a reward for his good conduct. He earned sufficient money to pay for his board and tuition in a seminary in Illinois, and for the last two years has been engaged in teaching. He is a young man of excellent education, and possesses quite a fund of general information. He says he is indebted to the Refuge for saving him from a life of crime and wretchedness.

J. A. C. is the freight and ticket agent of one of the most important railroads in the country. He attributes his success in life to the training he received while here.

J. M. C. has been at sea in the merchant service. He speaks very gratefully of the benefit conferred upon him by the discipline of the Institution.

J. M. L. is apprenticed to a farmer in one of the northern counties of the State. He accompanied his mistress to the city, upon a visit to some of her relatives. Is a fine looking young man, speaks in the highest terms of his place, and much prefers the country to the city. Expressed himself very warmly as to the good done him while here.

S. McC. was bound to a farmer in Illinois. He brought a letter from the gentleman to whom he is indentured, an extract from which is as follows: "S. has been a good and faithful boy, he is also a Christian boy. He is now on a visit to his mother. His time is not out, but as he expressed a wish to see his mother, I felt constrained to let him go. When his time is out, I shall fulfil all the requirements of the indenture and *more*. I hope and pray that he may not be led into any thing wrong by his friends while in your city. I do not think he will. I hope you will present his case as an example to others, and show them what they might be, if they were so disposed. May good works follow him all his days is my prayer. God bless the Refuge and you. What a responsibility rests upon all those that have to do with this class of the rising generation."

The answers to the circulars addressed to those who have apprentices from here, are generally of a very gratifying character. A few extracts are appended to this report.

Two lads of rather delicate constitutions, after lingering several months with consumption, died. Death appeared to have no terrors to them, and they left us in hope of a blessed immortality.

To William T. Morrison, our faithful superintendent of the boys' Sabbath-school, and to the ladies who instruct the girls in matters pertaining to their highest interests, we are under special obligations for their labor of love. May they be richly rewarded by finding that they have led many of our erring children into the path of Christian duty.

As an encouragement to them, the following extract from a letter is presented: "A. M. far exceeds my most sanguine expectations. In no particular have we ever had to find fault with her. She is growing robust and healthy. I believe, through the instrumentality of her Sunday-school teacher, while at the Institution, that her heart was changed; and in every possible way she manifests an earnest desire to live uprightly and conscientiously." This character is in no way referable to us. All that we have done was to encourage, help, and *trust* her. Therefore let those whose Christian charity drew her from her evil associations be encouraged, and see in this an evidence that "in due time ye shall reap, if ye faint not."

To the clergy who conducted our chapel exercises upon the Sabbath, and to the managers for their advice and counsel, I return my thanks.

In the sincere hope that the Divine Blessing may accompany all our future efforts, I remain

Very respectfully,

JESSE K. McKEEVER,

*Superintendent.*

January 1st, 1870.

## REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE COLORED DEPARTMENT.

To the Managers of the House of Refuge.

The Superintendent of the Colored Department respectfully reports, that the number admitted and discharged from January 1, 1869, to January 1, 1870, is as follows :

	<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Committed by Magistrates of Philadelphia County, - - - - -	25	16	41
Committed by Courts of Philadelphia County	5	—	5
“ “ Adams “	1	—	1
“ “ Blair “	4	—	4
“ “ Cumberland “	2	—	2
“ “ Chester “	2	1	3
“ “ Dauphin “	—	1	1
“ “ Lancaster “	1	—	1
Returned by Masters, - - - - -	7	4	11
Returned voluntarily, - - - - -	1	1	2
	—	—	—
	48	23	71
<i>Discharged.</i>			
Indentured, - - - - -	33	6	39
Returned to friends, - - - - -	15	4	19
Sent to Almshouse, - - - - -	1	1	2
Discharged, - - - - -	2	3	5
Died, - - - - -	1	—	1
	—	—	—
	52	14	66
	—	—	—
Remaining in this Department Jan. 1, 1870,	85	38	123



36 were committed on complaint, and by request of their parents or nearest relatives.

Those committed were born as follows :

In Philadelphia, 27; other counties of Pennsylvania, 22; Delaware, 8; Maryland, 3; Virginia, 3; New Jersey, 7; Massachusetts, 1. Total, 71.

The average age of boys when admitted was 13 years; girls, 13 years.

The average number of inmates through the year was 84 boys and 34 girls.

The greatest number at any one time was 94 boys and 40 girls.

#### WORK DONE BY BOYS.

Amount of labor in the Wire Shop, -	\$1,904 18
“ “ Shoe Shop, No. 1	670 20
“ “ Shoe Shop, No. 2	420 10
“ Leather and Tools sold -	314 54
By Shoes supplied, both White and Colored Departments, to April 1, -	\$1,364 96
To Leather, Shoe Findings, and Overseer's wages, - - - -	1,003 62
	<hr/>
	361 34
	<hr/>
Total, - - - - -	\$3,670 36

#### WORK DONE BY GIRLS.

Striped shirts, - - - - -	267
Flannel “ - - - - -	133
“ skirts, - - - - -	44
Balmoral “ - - - - -	36
Pants, - - - - -	323
Jackets, - - - - -	146

Suspenders, - - - - -	103	prs.
Boys' aprons, - - - - -	77	
Pillow cases, - - - - -	9	
Sheets, - - - - -	137	
Bed ticks, - - - - -	21	
Dresses, - - - - -	151	
Towels, - - - - -	26	
Bed Spreads, (officers,) - - - - -	2	
Sheets, " - - - - -	7	
Pillow ticks, " - - - - -	4	
Under garments, - - - - -	67	
Garters, - - - - -	158	prs.
Carpet, (bound,) - - - - -	11	yds.
" rags, (cut and sewed,) - - - - -	113	lbs.
Stockings, (hemmed and marked,) - - - - -	194	prs.
Girls' drawers, - - - - -	37	
Skirt bodies, - - - - -	23	

## EXPENDITURES FOR COLORED DEPARTMENT FOR 1869.

Salaries and wages, - - - - - \$4,793 16

*Provisions.*

Beef for officers' table, 3,248 lbs.,	\$419 11
" inmates, - 17,467 "	1,327 63
Mutton and Pork, - 2,347 "	147 69
Ham and Suet, - 1,025 "	145 38
Fish, - - - - -	77 76
Wheat flour, - - - - -	1,162 97
Corn meal, - - - - -	252 17
Beans and Hominy, - 9,672 lbs.,	322 77
Potatoes, - - - 498 bus.,	326 28
Turnips and Cabbage, - - - - -	80 00
Coffee, - - - - 165 lbs.,	34 24
Tea, - - - - 40 lbs.,	36 00

Carried forward, - -	\$4,332 00	\$4,793 16
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Brought forward,	-	-	\$4,332 00	\$4,793 16
Sugar,	-	-	854 lbs., 128 50	
Milk,	-	-	614 galls., 166 86	
Butter,	-	-	333 lbs., 203 20	
Molasses,	-	-	996 galls., 383 43	
Salt,	-	-	25 08	
Vinegar,	-	-	23 57	
Marketing,	-	-	268 51	
			<hr/>	5,531 15

*Clothing.*

Kerseys and Jeans,	-	1,386 yds.,	\$1,133 43	
Cutting garments,	-	420	22 50	
Calico and gingham,	-	868 yds.,	230 05	
Stripe shirting,	-	709 "	137 82	
Muslin,	-	860 "	148 72	
Drilling, &c.,	-	524 "	80 93	
Apron linen,	-	198 "	62 56	
Flannel,	-	473 "	185 26	
Boys' caps,	-	13½ doz.,	97 87	
Boys' shoes,	-	281 pairs,	505 25	
Girls' shoes,	-	103 "	177 05	
Repaired shoes,	-	405 "	334 99	
Stockings,	-	22 doz.,	44 70	
Trimmings,	-		122 23	
			<hr/>	3,303 36

*Furniture.*

Matting, carpet, oil cloth, &c.,	372 yds.,	\$383 17	
Chairs and repairs to sofas,	-	75 36	
Tinware, stoves, &c.,	-	192 08	
Woodware,	-	22 45	
Queensware,	-	43 30	
Bedding,	-	93 75	
Brushes and brooms,	-	142 47	
		<hr/>	952 58
Carried forward,	-	-	\$14,580 25
			<hr/>

Brought forward, - - - - - \$14,580 25

*Repairs and Improvements.*

Lumber	-	-	-	-	-	\$95 25
Brickwork,	-	-	-	-	-	837 73
Repairing roofs,	-	-	-	-	-	239 63
Plumbing and gas-fitting,	-	-	-	-	-	75 70
Steam-fitting,	-	-	-	-	-	140 32
Hardware,	-	-	-	-	-	71 69
Paints, oil, glass and putty,	-	-	-	-	-	341 33
Heaters,	-	-	-	-	-	258 09
Locks,	-	-	-	-	-	25 60

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2,085 34

*Fuel and Light.*

Coal and wood,	-	-	-	-	\$1,756 15
Gas and candles,	-	-	-	-	395 72

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2,151 87

*Infirmery.*

Physician's salary,	-	-	-	-	\$100 00
Medicines and dentistry,	-	-	-	-	97 87
Funeral,	-	-	-	-	21 05

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218 92

*Other Expenses.*

Soap and starch,	-	-	-	-	\$234 64
Combs,	-	-	-	-	22 12
Bringing subjects and sending them away,	-	-	-	-	51 35
Postage and revenue stamps,	-	-	-	-	23 50
Gardens and hauling,	-	-	-	-	48 57
School-books, stationery, &c.,	-	-	-	-	196 22
Sundries,	-	-	-	-	109 73
Water-rent,	-	-	-	-	70 00
Spices,	-	-	-	-	18 06
Ice,	-	-	-	-	24 42

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798 61

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Total, - - - - - \$19,834 99

Of the aforesaid amount (\$19,834 99) there were \$2,018 62, expended for repairs and improvements of a permanent character.

1869. *General expenses.*

Of the expenses of both White and Colored Departments, for salary of Agent, rent of Managers' room and office, printing of Annual Report, &c., there is chargeable to Colored Department, - - - - -	\$1,200 35
Wages of Bakers, Carpenter and Coachman, including board, - - - -	846 00
	<hr/> \$2,046 35

REPORT OF BOYS' SCHOOL, COLORED DEPARTMENT, FOR THE  
YEAR 1869.

Number in attendance, January 1, 1869, - - - -	89
“ admitted during the year, - - - -	48
“ discharged “ “ “ - - - -	52
“ number now in attendance, - - - -	85

The following table shows the comparative attainments of those admitted and discharged.

	<i>When admitted.</i>	<i>When discharged.</i>
Could read well, - - - - -		18
“ “ tolerably, - - - - -	13	13
“ “ poorly, - - - - -	8	12
“ “ easy lessons, - - - - -	13	6
Knew the Alphabet only, - - - - -	5	3
Did not know the alphabet, - - - - -	9	
	<hr/> 48	<hr/> 52

Could write well, - - - - -	14
“ “ legibly, - - - - - 1	17
“ “ poorly, - - - - - 16	9
“ “ name only, - - - - - 10	8
Could not write, - - - - - 21	4
	<hr/>
	48
Could cipher in fractions, - - - - -	4
“ “ in compound numbers, - - - - -	4
“ “ in reduction, - - - - - 1	7
“ “ through primary rules, - - - - - 1	13
“ “ in multiplication, - - - - - 8	5
“ “ in addition and subtraction, - - - - - 17	14
Ignorant of arithmetic, - - - - - 21	5
	<hr/>
	48
	52

## GIRLS' SCHOOL.

Number in attendance, January 1, 1869, - - - - -	29
“ admitted during the year, - - - - -	23
“ discharged “ “ “ - - - - -	14
“ now in attendance, - - - - -	38

The following table shows the comparative attainments of those admitted and discharged.

	<i>When admitted.</i>	<i>When discharged.</i>
Could read well, - - - - -	3	7
“ “ tolerably, - - - - -	5	4
“ “ easy lessons, - - - - -	5	3
Knew alphabet only, - - - - -	8	0
Did not know alphabet, - - - - -	2	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	23	14
Could write well, - - - - -	3	7
“ “ legibly, - - - - -	5	6
“ “ name only, - - - - -	0	1
Could not write, - - - - -	15	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	23	14

Could cipher in compound numbers, - - -	1	2
“ “ through primary rules, - - -	1	5
“ “ in multiplication, - - -	1	4
“ “ in addition and subtraction, -	3	3
Ignorant of arithmetic, - - - -	17	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	23	14

In the efforts of the past year, as in those of preceding years, I have endeavored to keep constantly in mind the primary object of this Institution, namely, the moral reformation and religious improvement, together with such intellectual cultivation as may fit each inmate for the respective stations in life, in which it may please God to place each. How best to accomplish the moral reformation of such subjects as come within reach of our schools of reform, is a question admitting diversity of opinion. Various theories are advanced, various systems are recommended, not only on good authority, but containing intrinsic merit in themselves. The farm school, or the family system has its advocates and its merits—so too, the congregate classification system. While either has its advantages, *neither* is without some counter-balancing disadvantage. This, however, is not the time nor place to discuss the merits or demerits of either, and I would merely say, by way of suggestion, perhaps the great difficulty in the way of every theory or system, lies in the formula, as well as the *ergo* of the theorist. Theorists usually proceed on certain assumed data, and arrive at certain conclusions, on which conclusions they pronounce as positively as on a mathematical demonstration, and remain as fixed as the laws of the Medes and Persians. As far as mathematics are concerned, we not only *may*, but we *can* arrive at a known quantity, even by means of an unknown. But, when we come to apply the specific theory or formula to the work of reforming the human heart, various contingencies arise to mar our speculations.

There is the former life, training and habits of the subject. There are the various natural tastes and peculiarities of disposi-



tion, and there are also those lurking suspicions, originating in what is felt as a restraint upon the person, or punishment for crime. These, unlike figures, are variable quantities. Besides, there is more of the *man* in the *child*, than we sometimes allow, and as prudence in the treatment of man—when his *reformation is aimed at*, is all important, so is prudence important in the reformatory treatment of children and youth.

Solitary confinement, is, perhaps, the very outer limits of classification, yet, who will say that that is the *best* method to *reform* the recluse? It may be so in *one* case. It is not likely to be so in *all*. My own judgment in the case—and I offer it in all humility—is, that we save the community, if salvable, at the loss of the man. But, might not some other mode save both? To me it seems impossible to lay down a fixed rule that will suit all cases. One may be benefited by being alone—others may be benefited in communities, where common sympathy binds all hearts in one.

There is one thing on which all who are engaged in the work of reformation agree. It is this. No system, be it the most extended classification, or otherwise, can avail without the *example, guidance, and prayerful efforts* of *capable* men and women in the work. As to the inmates of this department, divided as at present, into two classes, we have felt no serious necessity for additional separation, and as a consequence, additional expense. “Prevention is better than cure,” we accept as a maxim, and hence by the diligence, faithfulness and careful oversight of our officers, our children are greatly relieved from the contaminating influences, by which one corrupt mind may affect a comparatively innocent nature. As a result, there are many, who were formerly the subjects of the correctional and disciplinary operations of the Institution, who had nearly attained their majority at admission, and who now, are both useful and respected, and reflect credit on the humane and beneficent work of this school of reform, and who look back to their sojourn here as the turning point in their history, as well as the date of their hope of Heaven.

The greatest agency in our work, and on which we most rely, is Christianity. Christianity, which suggests and enforces that love for our kind, which is willing to sacrifice something for the sake of elevating, and purifying depraved and neglected humanity. Christianity presents a pure faith and virtuous code of morals, which promises the best results to those who follow its holy guidance.

We do not confess that all our sanguine hopes are realized. We have opposition to overcome, evil to counteract, minds to enlighten, ill-temper to subdue, stubborn wills to chasten, uncharitable spirits to tame, hearts to correct, and souls to help bring into harmony with the spirit of the Gospel. Withal, we are cheered in witnessing with what earnestness and good-will, advice is received and correction submitted to. And here, let me bear testimony to the valuable services of those good men, who still continue their ministrations in the Sabbath-school and pulpit. Their work is performed away from popular notice, and without the thought of earthly reward, thereby exemplifying their faith by their works. But their words of kindness and love, often awaken the moral sensibilities of their hearers, in a way that shows that the heart is not all evil, and that under the blessing of God a thorough reformation will follow.

The general health of the Institution has been excellent. In twenty-six months but one death (a boy) occurred. The circumstances of the close of that boy's life are delightful to contemplate. Like many others, his home was blighted by a dissipated mother, whose inflamed passions seemed to find gratification, chiefly, in banishing her offspring from their unsanctified dwelling. *On the street*, he soon became reckless, and ran in the way of transgression. At length he was sent to us, on the general charge of *a bad boy*. Soon the signs of disease developed—hastened no doubt, by the privations and exposures previously subjected to—and the fell symptoms of consumption became apparent. He felt that his physical nature must yield, yet maintained a composure of mind remarkable for his years and

previous life. His poor body became stunted and deformed, but under the blessing of God, and by the faithful labors of instructors, there began a spiritual growth of the soul, that eventually indicated a rich Christian experience. Good men, who visited him in his last days, freely confess the benefit derived from conversation with him. And when the final struggle came he triumphed gloriously, through the grace of a Conquering Redeemer.

The course of instruction pursued in our day schools affords the opportunity to acquire a knowledge of such branches as may hereafter be of practical utility to our youth. The School Committee has, with its usual earnestness and liberality, done much to promote the efficiency of this department, and our teachers have been assiduous and persevering in their efforts to meet the expectations of the Board. But it is hardly reasonable, however desirable, to expect a rapid development of the intellectual and moral faculties of those heretofore so long and sadly neglected. And yet there is a gradual systematic unfolding of the hitherto latent powers of mind and heart that is not only surprising, but gratifying to witness.

Important changes have been made, during the year, in the Labor Department. The shoe-shop, which heretofore only supplied the shoes necessary for the inmates, has passed into the hands and under the control of Messrs. J. P. and S. S. Smith, who employ about thirty boys in the manufacture of children's shoes. In another room, Mr. J. B. Jones, with a smaller number of boys, carries on the manufacture of ladies' shoes. The business, as conducted by these gentlemen, affords the boys in their employ an opportunity to become acquainted with a valuable trade, by which many of them may hereafter secure a comfortable living.

The children under indenture, I find, require careful supervision on the part of the Board. There are masters who fully understand and faithfully observe their obligations to their apprentices. But, I regret to say, there are others who do not

appreciate the trust reposed, nor the obligations assumed, when they received the apprentice. Hence the Institution necessarily and wisely adopts measures to secure the immediate control of its wards, in such cases, until suitable homes offer elsewhere. The necessity of such measures, and their prompt enforcement, is of all importance in the general aims of the Institution. For the ultimate results of the work, begun here, depend very much on the character and influences of the new homes to which the youth is sent. If we are deceived, and the youth finds himself in a home where the relations of humanity are not even recognized, but where irreligion, cruelty and dissatisfaction are the rule, these circumstances necessarily chafe the nature and reawaken those evil passions but recently soothed to sleep by the more gentle tones and acts of Christian charity and goodwill. Here again the Institution steps in to save its ward from a relapse into its former self, and to reassure it of sympathy and protection, and thus, under the blessing of heaven, the good work is being perfected.

Impressed with a sense of my obligations and responsibilities,

I remain, very respectfully,

J. HOOD LAVERTY,

*Superintendent.*

Philadelphia, Jan'y 1, 1870.

THE FOLLOWING EXTRACTS OF LETTERS WRITTEN BY THOSE TO WHOM FORMER INMATES HAVE BEEN INDENTURED, ARE A FEW OF THE MANY FAVORABLE ANSWERS THAT HAVE BEEN RECEIVED.

RELATIVE TO BOYS IN THE WHITE DEPARTMENT.

H. S. is so very small that I have concluded to give him an education or a trade. I have been sending him to school, and will continue to do so, if he takes sufficient interest in his books, and appreciates the opportunity. I am in hopes that he will take an interest in his studies, so that it will justify me in taking him into our office. I shall do the very best for him.

---

We are indeed gratified with our boy, J. M., and think, when he is free, he will prove himself to be a man. He wishes me to say to you, that he likes his home as well as if it was his own mother's. He is a trustworthy boy, and we are glad that you still manifest a care for him. We would be pleased if you would pay us a visit. J. wishes to be kindly remembered to you.

---

J. B. has been, generally, a good boy. We have all become attached to him, and like him very much. He seems to be perfectly happy, and is learning fast the art of farming.

---

I like W. C. very well. He is a boy that looks to my interest, and will make a good mechanic. The country agrees with him, as he has not been sick an hour since he came here.

---

J. B. is the best boy I ever had. I have no doubt that he will grow up to be a respectable man. I place a great deal of confidence in him.



It gives me great pleasure to speak favorably of the boys Mr. J. and myself got at your Institution. I do not think you could have selected better boys. I should like to have one for my son, if I could get one as good as they are.

---

H. F. is superior to what I expected. He has been a very good boy so far. He is well satisfied with his place, and I am with him.

---

W. H. is a very good boy. He likes farming very much, and takes great interest in it. He has grown two inches, and increased in weight twenty-two pounds. He is very particular about his company. Often talks about you, and would like to see you. He sends his best respects.

---

W. H. B. is an excellent boy, and will soon be free.

---

I am well pleased with J. F. He is industrious, honest and truthful. He sends his love to you all.

---

G. E. is a very good boy. I have no cause to complain of him whatever. He seems to be satisfied, and likes the country very much. He is growing very fast, and does not look like the same boy. Is a very good natured boy; never saw him angry.

---

S. G. is an excellent boy. His prompt and cheerful obedience makes him superior to the generality of boys. He has no bad propensities. I read to him the questions you ask in the circular, and told him it afforded me much pleasure to answer as one would desire to.

O. F. is perfectly honest, not even going into a neighbor's orchard to take fruit, which is so common in the country, He loves to work—is not at all lazy—nor was he from the start. He has learned fast, considering he was a city boy. He is going to school—is studying geography, arithmetic, reading, writing and spelling—says he has missed but one word in the last five weeks. His health has been good—has gained twenty-five pounds since he left you. To sum up, O. F. is a real nice boy. I could not have been better suited. He is an example to the boys around him.

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R. S. with my consent, is working in a larger manufactory than mine, to perfect himself more fully in the business. He attends church and sabbath-school regularly with my children. He has grown to be a nice young man, and will make a useful member of society.

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I am pleased to state that H. C. has grown to be a fine young man. He has been for the last year engaged in the engine room of one of the Baltimore steamboats, and is highly esteemed by his captain. He will probably pay you a visit during the holidays.

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Every body that knows Willic S. respects him for his manliness. He has no bad habits—is honest and truthful. He is perfectly satisfied with his home, as much so as though he had been born and brought up with us.



## RELATIVE TO WHITE GIRLS.

I can speak favorably of Maggie D. We have become attached to her, and will do all and more for her than the indentures require. She says she will stay with us after she is free.

---

We are well pleased with J. McN., and will always feel an interest in her welfare. She has the good will of every member of our household, and is particularly kind to children. She is respected in the community, and is rather a favorite where she is known. We think she will make a good woman, and will be deserving of friends wherever she may be placed. At the expiration of her time with us, she will have our best advice and the most friendly assistance.

---

A. P. is an exceedingly capable girl in any thing she puts her mind to. Her work has been light and easy, and she has done it generally well, and we all feel the best wishes for her welfare. We should be very glad to get another girl from the Refuge, who would do as well as A. has done.

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A. G. has been a very good girl. Has improved very much since she has been with us. Her health is excellent—has not been sick one day.

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L. M. is a very good girl—is obedient and industrious. She is attending school now, and is learning fast.

## LETTERS RELATIVE TO COLORED BOYS.

T. B. is a very fair boy, and has been generally industrious, and seems to take much interest in his work. I have found him very apt to learn, and he can now plow, harrow, and drive the team. In brief, he is a handy boy, and will doubtless make a useful man. He has attended school, and has improved somewhat in his studies. Has enjoyed excellent health, not having had any sickness since he has been with us.

---

It is with pleasure that I inform you that W. B. M. has been a very good boy. In his work he has improved very much, and in a general way has been faithful in the discharge of his duties. He continues to be contented and satisfied with his home. He has regularly attended a place of worship, and always conducted himself with propriety. His health could not have been better.

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I am very well satisfied with J. H. so far; he is not as apt as some boys, but is very willing and tries to learn. I have found him to be obedient and honest, and I may say truthful, as I have not known him to speak a falsehood as yet. He likes his place, and says he intends to remain with me until he is of age.

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W. H. Y. is honest and truthful, always yielding a willing obedience to my commands. He has been very industrious, and, I think, has made some progress in acquiring a knowledge of his employment. Has attended both day and Sunday-school; also regularly attends church. He has enjoyed very good health.

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In response to your queries concerning W. H. T. I reply favorably to all of them. He is not a very rugged boy, but is industrious, and always willing to do any kind of work. He is now able to do all kinds of work to be done on a farm.

It is with pleasure that I reply to your letter, and inform you that J. W. has served through his term of apprenticeship with credit to your Institution and himself. I paid him the amount of money set forth in the articles of indenture, and he has put it out on interest. He wishes to remain in my employ, and I shall keep him. He says he would like you to let his mother know that it is his intention to remain with me.

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C. A. has enjoyed very good health all the time he has been with us. We have found him an honest, truthful, industrious and obedient boy. He is improving rapidly in his learning, and is generally punctual in attending church.

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In regard to J. L. L., I would state that his conduct has been very good. I believe him to be strictly honest, and have a number of times trusted him with money; and he has in every instance made a correct return. He does not attend school at present, but has time allotted for study at home, and, I think, improves. Has not regularly attended church, as it is some miles distant, but has Sabbath-school; and is not allowed to be absent from home on the Sabbath day for any other purpose. His health is good.

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I like A. M. very much, and I do not think I could get a boy I would like better. He is obedient and honest, but at times will not strictly adhere to the truth. This failing, I am satisfied, with proper care and treatment can be corrected. He has been industrious and attentive to his business, and has made progress in acquiring a knowledge of it. He regularly attends church, and appears to take pleasure in doing so.

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C. H. B. continues to do very well. I do not hesitate to say that he is honest, and I believe invariably tells the truth. He has made some advancement in his employment, and continues industrious and obedient. Has also made some progress in his studies; attends church and takes an interest.

C. R. has been generally obedient to my commands, but, of course, not unexceptionably so. I have found him generally honest and prompt to speak the truth. He has regularly, each year, attended school for about four months. Attends church every Sabbath, with but few exceptions. His health has been good, not having lost from indisposition more than three days during the year.

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G. W. I believe to be honest and truthful; has been industrious and obedient. He has given entire satisfaction.

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#### LETTERS RELATIVE TO COLORED GIRLS.

In reply to your letter concerning L. C., I would state, that her term of apprenticeship expired in October last, and she is yet with us. She has been a very good girl, and we always found her to be obedient, honest and truthful. She has regularly attended church, and is very fond of reading. She has always enjoyed good health.

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I received your circular, and answer your queries favorably concerning P. W. She has, as a general thing, been very obedient, and we have had no cause to question her honesty or truthfulness. She has improved in both her household duties and learning. She has but a short time longer to remain with us, and if you can supply us with another good girl, we will feel much indebted to you.

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C. S., I am happy to inform you, is doing very well, and her health continues good. We have had no cause to find fault with her, as she has so far been industrious, and ever ready to comply with all our commands. She has attended school, and made some improvement in her learning; regularly attends a place of worship, but does not seem to be impressed with the need of a change of heart. Has had excellent health.

A. B. is getting along very well, and continues to give us entire satisfaction. She has made some improvement in her household duties, and is of an industrious turn. We believe her to be honest, truthful and trustworthy.

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E. B. is yet with us, and it is a pleasure to be able to make a favorable report of her general conduct, and attention to her duties. We have never yet had any cause to suspect her of being dishonest or untruthful. She has attended school, and seems very fond of her books. Attends church statedly, and seems to take considerable interest.

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L. C. has been a very obedient and industrious girl, and has been getting along very well in the matter of housewifery. We take her to be reliable, always honest and truthful. She has not evinced any special disposition to become religious, but regularly attends church and Sabbath-school. Her health has been remarkably good.

## FORM OF A LEGACY OR DEVISE.

I do give, devise, and bequeath to the HOUSE OF REFUGE,  
their successors and assigns

Fifty dollars a Life Subscription.

Two dollars an Annual Subscription.

Subscriptions and Donations will be received by any of the  
Managers, or by either of the Superintendents.

## DONATIONS.

L. A. Godey, Esq., Ladies' Book, &c.

T. S. Arthur, Esq., Home Magazine (2 copies).

C. J. Peterson, Esq., Saturday Evening Post (2 copies).

FORM OF COMMITMENT TO THE HOUSE OF REFUGE, WHERE A  
CHILD IS COMMITTED AT THE INSTANCE OF THE PROSECUTING  
OFFICER OF THE COUNTY.

*County, ss.*

WHEREAS, complaint and due proof have been made to us  
President Judge of the Court  
of Common Pleas of the County aforesaid, and  
one of the Associate Judges of the said Court,  
by the prosecuting officer of the said  
County, that an infant, aged  
is *unmanageable* [or *a vagrant*, as the case may be], and has no  
parent or guardian capable and willing to restrain, manage, and  
take proper care of such infant, and that the future welfare of  
said infant requires that should be placed under the care



and guardianship of the said Managers of the House of Refuge : we, therefore, in pursuance of the Acts of Assembly in such case made and provided, have carefully examined the said complaint to us, in the presence of the complainant and infant complained of ; and we do adjudge the said infant to be a proper subject for the care and guardianship of the said Managers of the House of Refuge ; and do transmit, hereto annexed, to the said Managers, the testimony taken before us on which our adjudication is founded, the said testimony having been taken under *oath* [or *affirmation*] of the witnesses, and in the presence of the party complained of. And we do commit the said infant to the custody of the said Managers.

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FORM OF COMMITMENT TO THE HOUSE OF REFUGE, WHERE A CHILD IS COMMITTED AT THE INSTANCE OF THE PARENT, GUARDIAN, OR NEXT FRIEND.

*County, ss.*

WHEREAS, complaint and due proof has been made to us  
President Judge of the Court  
of Common Pleas in and for the County aforesaid, and  
an Associate Judge of the said Court,  
by the parent [*guardian or next*  
*friend*, as the case may be], of an  
infant, aged that said infant is unman-  
ageable, and beyond the control of the complainant, and that  
the future welfare of the said infant requires that should  
be placed under the care and guardianship of the Managers of  
the House of Refuge ; we, therefore, in pursuance of the Acts  
of Assembly in such case made and provided, have carefully  
examined the said complaint to us, in the presence of the com-  
plainant and infant complained of ; and we do adjudge the said  
infant to be a proper subject for the care and guardianship of  
the said Managers of the House of Refuge ; and do transmit,  
hereto annexed, to the said Managers, the testimony taken

before us, on which our adjudication is founded, the said testimony having been taken under *oath* [or *affirmation*] of the witness, and in the presence of the party complained of. And we do commit the said infant to the custody of the said Managers.

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<i>In the Court of Quarter Sessions for</i>	<i>County.</i>
THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA	Of Sessions, 18.
<i>vs.</i>	Indictment,
	Plea, Not Guilty.
	Verdict, Guilty.

I DO CERTIFY that it is the judgment of the Court of Quarter Sessions of \_\_\_\_\_ County, that the above named \_\_\_\_\_, aged \_\_\_\_\_ years, who was duly convicted of \_\_\_\_\_ on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and \_\_\_\_\_ is a suitable subject for "THE HOUSE OF REFUGE," and that he was duly committed by the said Court to the custody and guardianship of the Managers of the said House of Refuge.

Witness my hand and seal of the said Court at  
 this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ Anno Domini one thousand  
 eight hundred and \_\_\_\_\_